

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 30TH, 1900.

NUMBER 5

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lembary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, then by Minas and Rio Railway to Itatiatinga.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barraena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:30 p.m. and 11:30 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 5th, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SHEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM C. WAGSTAFFE, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Services are held every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 6 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m., and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m. also on Saints Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crasby & Co. 39 Rua do Crasto.

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74 Rua Mendo da Sá, Icarai.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de São Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m., Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m. THURSDAY.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 75. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; every Monday at 7 p.m. in the Tabernacle. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

ALVARO E DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 214, Rua Anna Nery, Estação do Riochuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—No. 1, Rua da Praça da Matriz, No. 9. English services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

KDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Chili is preparing to enforce quarantine against Argentina at every possible point.

—How will an epidemic of bubonic plague at Buenos Aires chime in with President Campos Salles. Of the many offered, none have been accepted, and now another is spoken of.

—The Argentine government seems to be difficult to suit in the matter of a palace for President Campos Salles. Of the many offered, none have been accepted, and now another is spoken of.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 25th confirm the discovery of bubonic pest in Rosario. It is asserted that the town will be isolated. Since then several cases have been reported, and the city has been isolated.

—Telegrams of the 24th report that a revolution against President Aceval is imminent in Paraguay. On the 25th a telegram from Posadas reported that the revolution had been successful, and that to without bloodshed. It's just like turning a crank.

—Although the bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro is still confined to the one original case, no second having been confirmed, the sanitary authorities show no signs of abating the quarantines they imposed with such absurd haste.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The magnificent sum of \$ 2600 is to be spent in improvements in that pirate's den known as the lazaret of Flores Island. The money could not be more judiciously expended than in purchasing dynamite to blow the whole place into smithereens—and the health authorities along with it.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The latest phase of the quarantine plague—in man—is that Ilha Grande, the quarantine station at Rio Janeiro, to be declared suspect, and vessels touching there will consequently be quarantined here. That a quarantine station itself should thus be placed in quarantine shows how farcical the whole business is.—*Montevideo Times*.

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram, ex-president Julio Herrera is just completing a work on political economy as specially applicable to Uruguay and Argentina. Having been such a miserable failure as a statesman, and having proved an unmitigated curse to his country, Dr. Herrera no doubt thinks himself well qualified to speak on the matter.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 16.—[It is a common thing for such men to turn journalists and political economists.]

—The scorching, fizzling heat of the last 48 hours has been the general topic. Even during the night the thermometer was well over 80 Fahrneheit, and yesterday it was 90° in the shade in many places, added to which there was a suffocating north wind. For several years we have not had a hotter month than the present January has already proved. There were signs of approaching relief yesterday afternoon, which it is to be hoped will be verified.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 19.

—Yesterday afternoon Admial Schley, who is now quite recovered, paid his respects to the President of the republic. He was accompanied by his staff officers, the captains of the U. S. S. "Chicago" and "Montgomery" and the U. S. minister, consul and vice-consul. The usual courtesies were exchanged, and the admiral specially expressed his thanks for the kindness shown by the Uruguayan government at the recent funeral of Lt. Com. Greene. The admiral leaves for Buenos Aires on Sunday, but we believe the vessels will soon return here.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 19.

—As anticipated in our last, the sanitary authorities have issued the inevitable decree declaring quarantine of rigor, that is to say for ten days, on all vessels from Rio Janeiro. Their reason for doing this is that one fatal case of bubonic plague was officially proved at Rio, and it would seem that a second suspected case is under observation. Of course it is useless to point out to the sanitary authorities that one case does not constitute an epidemic, nor for the matter of that two, any more than one swallow makes a summer. They live by quarantine, though the port dies by it, and are only too glad of an excuse for imposing and increasing it. If they could only find some excuse for imposing perpetual quarantine against all the rest of the world, no doubt they would reach the culmination of their desires.—*Montevideo Times*, January 16th.

—The U. S. cruiser "Chicago," with Admiral Schley on board, will come up from Montevideo on the 21st; the reception to the Admiral will take place on the 23rd. The "Chicago" will enter La Plata port. The admiral, who has been under the weather for some days, is now quite himself again. As to the rumors of the United States squadron here, having received orders for South African waters, if the admiral has received any such order, the fact is known only to himself; his order to proceed to this station concluded with the following words, "You will await further orders before any vessel of your command visit any African port." This would seem to be peremptory and actually prohibits the admiral from visiting other ports than those of the station of which he is commander-in-chief. Of course this order was issued after the United States department of state had been informed by the British foreign office that they had rather that no foreign warship should be sent to the Cape.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, January 16th.

—Two cases of suspected bubonic pest were denounced to the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities on Saturday last. On the following day it was said that five cases in all had been discovered. Montevideo has promptly imposed quarantine against Argentine arrivals. The Flores Island borpries are very happy these days.

—Mr. Charles Bright has finally acquired the concession to build an underground electric railway. The concession comprises a line from Cimbrica to the docks under Rivadavia and Aviñon de Mayo, another line from Constitución to Retiro under Artes, Bucu Ordeño, Cerrito and Lima, and a circular line between Callo, Paraguay, Reconquista and Comercio. It is reported that Mr. Bright has arranged the matter of capital in London.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Jan. 16.

—Carnival, which falls on Feb. 25, 26 and 27, is already beginning to find mention in our contemporaries, and they ask the municipality to take it up in order to give it a little more organization and method than has been the case of recent years. We are afraid, however, that it is too late in the day to revive Carnival—it has too long been relegated to the unrestrained domination of the street boy, and has become a hopelessly vulgar, tawdry and insipid institution on which the educated classes look askance. Besides, it occurs at a time of the year when it is generally too sultry to think of working and when the only disguise tolerable is bathing costume. If it were transferred to a more temperate season of the year—to correspond with the season when it fails in Europe—if it were subjected to a few rational regulations and restrictions, and if the objectionable small street boy with his eternal tom-tom or tin can were sternly repressed, something might still be made out of it for decent folk, but under its present conditions we fear it is quite hopeless.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 20.

—That the protest against taxation is not local or partial but general we see reflected in the general outcry in the provinces, particularly in those provinces which require and absorb labor for production. Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, Córdoba and Corrientes have all raised the cry, and Buenos Aires of course is in the van, city and province. The great commercial meeting in this city last year was premonitory of the move, because business men not only realised the position, as it then stood, accurately, but foresaw that the conversion bills were certain to fan the blaze into a conflagration. And the economic malaise will in time permeate the social order. Political economy and social conditions cannot be divorced. Where is the financial doctor vessel enough and strong enough to put the truck on the rails again? In our last issue we announced that the business houses of Gómez, Gómez, Entre Ríos, were organising a three day closure as a protest against taxation, and a correspondent writes later that at Paraná, Nogoyá, La Paz, Colón, Concordia and Uruguay like measures will be adopted. It is an echo to be stilled.—*B. A. Standard*.

—We publish to-day the fourth list of Montevideo subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund, the total of which now reaches \$3,216.80. Apropos of this we are requested to desire all intending contributors to send in their donations before the end of the month, as the committee are desirous of sending home another remittance.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 14.

—The gallant little band of British volunteers, who go to the seat of war by the "Mah," must indeed have felt flattered on seeing yesterday afternoon such a host of friends and well-wishers collected to bid them God-speed. Between 4 and 6 not less than 260 visited the dockside, very many of whom were ladies; in fact the crush alongside the steamer was so great that one could hardly turn round. The young fellows were, comparatively, at leisure to receive their friends, looked extremely business like in their rough "camp" suits and had evidently been working "con amore" at the laborious task requisite to prepare their steamer for horses, cattle and forage for departure. Probably no more disagreeable work will fall to their lot during their forthcoming experience of campaigning. When the moon rose shortly before 8 a large number of people were still patiently waiting to witness the departure, but, though a special permit to leave up to 6:45 had been obtained, it was not to be and the "Mah" remained in No. 4 dock all last night; she was to leave this morning at 6 o'clock as soon as the dock-bridge had been opened. As we had surmised, not a sign of hostility was displayed by the outsiders present. Mr. Somerwell and his companions take with them the very heartiest good wishes of all Britishers in Buenos Aires. They go in the highest and most patriotic spirit and well do they deserve the exhibition of affectionate regard and admiration extended to them yesterday. We again give below the names of the 25 good men and true, volunteers all, who by this time are probably on their way to the seat of war.—J. B. Walter, H. M. Jacobs, H. H. Mincing, J. S. Wedderburn, J. E. Jackson, W. H. Morris, J. White, E. Francis, E. Traill, E. Lushbridge, H. F. Woods, L. L. Lyng, L. L. Staunton, F. T. Harris, H. B. Monroe, J. Wood, H. H. Hill, E. Clarke, J. D. Hamilton, R. W. Dunham, George Allan, Frank Fairhurst, Edgar Jacobs, Lewis Price, Ed. Human and H. D. Somerwell the prime movers of the expedition, and to whom the credit of it in the first place is due.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, Jan. 17.

Banks.

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Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

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Reserve fund 320,000

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Reserve Fund Rs. 16,787,304\$000
Profits in suspense Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 8th June 1899.

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I.Y.M.N.

TO BE SUNG IN THE TIME OF WAR.

This hymn was written by the Rev. Courtney Gately of Christ Church, Sutton, and has been approved by the Bishop of Rochester for use in the churches in his diocese, the music for which has been specially composed by Sir Frederick Bridge.

Lou! God of Hosts, in Light enthroned,
By all men be Thy power owned,

Thy Majesty adored.

In this high prayer all men one:

Through the wide world Thy Will be done,

Thy Kingdom come. Amen.

So pray the nations, Thon, O Lord,

Art Judge Supreme, Thon wilt reward

Even as our deeds have been.

If stained our arms, in vain we call,

For soon or late Thy sword will fall

And weep weep, Amen.

Has that blow fallen? In the strife,

Awful, afar, life after life!

Is given as if in vain:

Like waves' against cliffs our armies beat

And backward fall—Is this defeat?

If wrong our cause Amer.

Yet even while we bite the dust

We cry O! Lord, the cause is just

For which our brethren die.

To arms! The Empire gives the word,

In every clime the call is heard,

Give victory, Lord. Amen.

And as we pray, we give, to bless

Thee wond'ful, wondrous, fatherless,

And as we give we sing,

Come light, come dark, all worship, praise,

Be Thine through all the length of days,

O King of Kings. Amen.

COURTEENY GALE.

FROM CAPE TOWN TO PRETORIA.

THE HOME-COMING FROM DUNDEE.

By G. W. STEEVENS.

[This was one of the last letters written by the late Mr. Stevens to the *Daily Mail* before Ladysmith was hemmed in by the Boers.]

Ladysmith, Oct. 27.

«Come to meet us!» cried the staff officer with amazement in his voice; what on earth for?

It was on October 25, about five miles out on the Helpmakaar road, which runs east from Ladysmith just trotted down, and choking the pass beyond, wriggled the familiar tail of wagons and water-carts, ambulances, and diligies, and spare teams of old mules in new harness. A couple of squadrons of Lancers had off-saddled by the roadside; a phalanx of horses topped with turtled red and white pennons. Behind them stood a battery of artillery. Half a battalion of green kilted Gordons snuffed their bare knees a little lower down; a company or two of Manchester's backboned the flabby convoy. The staff officer could not make out what in the world it meant.

He had pushed on from the Dundee column, but it was a chilibish superstition to imagine that the Dundee column could possibly need assistance. They had only marched thirty odd miles on Monday and Tuesday; starting at four in the morning they would by two

o'clock or so have covered the seventeen miles that would bring them into camp, fifteen miles outside Ladysmith. They were coming to help Ladysmith, if you like; but the idea of Ladysmith helping them!

At his urgency they sent the convoy back. I rode on miles through the openest country I had yet seen hereabouts—a basin of wave-like veldt, just growing thinly green under the spring rains, spangled with building mimosa-thorn. Scarred here and there with the dry water-courses they call sluits, patched with herbs of wire-fenced down, lined with a verandah, blue cactus-he-grew farmhouse or two, losing itself finally in a jazzy fairyland of azure mountains—this valley was the nearest approach to what you would call a smiling country I had seen in Africa.

Eight miles or so along the road I came upon the Border Mounted Rifles, saddles off, and bolting on the grass. All farmers and transport riders from the northern frontier, lean, bearded, sun-dried, framed of steel and whiplash, sitting their horses like the riders of the Elgin marbles, swift and cunning as Boers, and far braver, they are the Heaven-sent type of irregular troopers. It was they who had ridden out and made connection with the returning column a hour before.

Two miles on I dipped over a ridge—and here was the camp. Bugles sang cheerly; mules, linked in fives, were being zigzagged forwardly down to water. The Royal Irish Fusiliers had loosened their belts, but not their sturdy bearing. Under their horses' bellies lay the diminished 18th Hussars. Presently came up a subaltern of the regiment, who had been on leave and returned just too late to rejoin before the line was cut. They had put him in command of the advanced troop of the Lancers, and how he cursed the infantry and the convoy, and how he shoved the troop along when the drag was taken off! Now he was laughing and talking and listening all at once, like a long wanderer at his homecoming.

No use waiting for sensational stories among these men, going about their daily camp duties as it battles and sieges and forced marches with the enemy on your flank were the most ordinary business of life. No use waiting for fighting either; in open country the force could have knocked thousands of Boers to pieces, and there was not the least chance of the Boers coming to be knocked. So I rode back through the rolling veldt basin, As I passed the stream and the nek beyond, the battery of artillery, the Gibrions and Marchesters were lighting their bivouac fires. This pass, crowding under the solid feet of two great stone kopjes, was the only place the Boers would be likely to try their luck at. It was covered; already the Dundee column was all right.

Presently I met the rest of the Gordons, swinging along the road to crown the heights on either side the nek. Coming through I noticed—and the kilted Highlanders noticed, too, they were staying out all night—that the sky over Ladysmith was very black. The great inky stain of cloud spread and ran up the heavens, then down to the whole circumference. In five minutes it was night and rain storm. It stung like a whip-lash, to meet it was like riding into a well. Ladysmith streets were ankle-deep in half an hour; the camps were morass and pond. And listening to the ever fresh bursts hammering all the evening on to deepening pools, we learned that the Dundee men had not camped after all, had marched at six, and were coming on all night into Ladysmith. Thirty-two miles without rest, through singing catarrat and spongy loam and gassy slime!

Before next morning was grey in came the 1st Rifles. They plashed uphill to their blue-roofed huts on the south-west side of the town. By the time the sun was up they were fed by their sister battalion, the 2nd, and had begun to unwind their putties. But what a sight! Their putties were not soaked and not caked; say, rather, that there may have been a core of putty inside, but that the men's legs were embedded in a serpentine cast of clay. As for their boots, you could only infer them from the huge hills of stratified mud they bore round their feet. Red mud, yellow mud, black mud, brown mud—they lifted their feet toilsomely; they were land plummets that had sucked up specimens of all the heavy, sticky soils for fifteen miles. Officers and men alike bristled stiff with a week's beard. Rents in their khaki showed white skin; from their grimed hands and

[January 30th, 1900.]

heads you might have judged them half red men, half soot-black. Eyelids hung fat and heavy over hollow cheeks and pointed cheek-bones. Only the eye remained—the sky-blue, steel-keen, hard, clear, unconquerable English eye—to tell that thirty-two miles without rest, four days without a square meal, six nights—for many—without a stretch of sleep, still found them soldiers at the end.

That was the beginning of them; but they were not all in till the middle of the afternoon—which made thirty-six hours on their legs. The Irish Fusiliers tramped in at lunch time—going a bit short some of them, nearly all a trifle stiff on the feet—but solid, square, and sturdy from the knees upward. They straightened up to the cheers that met them, and stepped out on searching feet as if they were ready to go into action again on the instant. After them came the guns—not the sleek creatures of Laffan's Plain, rough with earth and spinning mud from their wheels, but war-worn and fresh from slaughter: you might imagine their damp muzzles were dripping blood. You could count the horses' ribs; they looked as if you could break them in half before the quarters. But they, too, knew they were being cheered; they threw their ears up and flung all the weight left them into the traces.

Through fire, water, and earth the Dundee column had come home again.

G. W. STEVENS.

From *The Financial News*, Jan. 4.

A PROMOTER FROM BRAZIL.

THE STORY OF A BRAZILIAN COUNT AND HIS FOUR YEARS SOJOURN IN THE CITY.

The first meeting of creditors was held on Tuesday, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of Henry Lowndes Leopoldina, or Count Leopoldina, company promoter, 55, New Broad Street, E. C. He was interested in a large number of shares in the Carrapato Gold Mining Company, and had been successful in an action in which a large sum was claimed from the Brazilian government. Proofs and claims to the amount of about £2,000 were dealt with, and, in the absence of a quorum, the meeting was adjourned for a week. The record of the more recent career of this gentleman is in a sense romantic, and may be all the more interesting to the general public because they know so little about it.

Count Leopoldina was originally neither a Portuguese potentate nor a Brazilian baron. He is a Scot, by name Henry Lowndes, and is the happy possessor of the well-known figure which is associated with our compatriots north of the border. Ten or fifteen years ago he attained considerable importance in Brazil, by successfully carrying out the most daring financial operations. He became a financial magnate of the first rank, and his wholesale liberality was proverbial. Legend has it that at the time when went was scarce he offered to provide, at his own expense, the whole of the supply necessary for Rio de Janeiro, and it has always been understood that his hospitality was extended on an almost princely scale to his fellow-countrymen and his associates in business. At his dates valuable jewellery was given away wholesale. A fine diamond brooch for the best dancer was quite the usual thing. It is only fair to say that he had been just before he was generous, and had settled large sums upon his relatives.

Unfortunately, there came an end to all this. The relentless President Peixoto became the head of Brazilian affairs, and as his political opinions did not coincide with those of the Count de Leopoldina—and the president was reported to have a rough-and-ready method of dealing with his opponents—the Count was forced to leave the country where he had been so happy and so prosperous. He made for the Mecca of the political refugee, and arrived in London. He was not alone. Dr. Ruy Barbosa, who was also politically obnoxious to the half-breed President of Brazil, came with him. The story is told of the astonishment of the manager of one of the leading Anglo-Brazilian banks when the cards of these two gentlemen were brought in to his London office; for he had supposed that at least 5,000 miles separated him from them. The Count de Leopoldina, or—to call him by the English name which he generally used after his arrival in London—Count Leopoldina, began to occupy a seat in the offices of Messrs. Ewen, Cattanach and Co., at 3, Great St. Helens, E. C., and the building in which these offices are situated forthwith became a centre of Brazilian political intrigue. There sat the Count all day, occasionally refreshed by a nip of the liqueur which always stood on the mantelpiece behind him. On the other side of his desk sat Dr. Ruy Barbosa, since crowned with flowers in the Brazilian senate. The contrast between the gigantic Scot and the ex-finance minister, who was only an inch or two over 5 ft. in height, was striking in the extreme. But, dissimilar as they were in personal appearance, they worked well together at their common task. Cablesgrams poured into the office announcing a success or the reverse of the Peixoto party in Brazil; company promotion was undertaken, and the prospectus of an Australian mine was issued to the public; refugees of all classes from Brazil thronged the

office; Dr. Barbosa commenced the business of a Brazilian advocate in London; and the Comte de Leopoldina, taking a house in Holland Park, blossomed out into a full-blown financier. Then President Peixoto died, the Brazilian situation was changed, and Dr. Ruy Barbosa returned to Brazil.

On his return, however, he was not accompanied by his Scotch friend with the Brazilian title. That gentleman had apparently found company-promotion in England congenial to him, and he seems to have decided to stay in this country. In time, however, he removed to an office in New Broad-street, where he commenced the promotion of a Brazilian gold mining company, having apparently discovered that the flotation of Australian gold mining companies was not good business. About this time he met with an accident, fracturing his knee-cap, with the result that he was laid up for some time, and when he returned to the City he had to be carried in and out of his office. But he never abandoned the high-heeled shoes for which he had a particular fancy, though they had helped to cause the accident, and even after some years residence in London he still retained the habits which had characterised him in Brazil. When he was preparing the Carrapato Gold Mines for the public he had several large blocks of the gold in his office. These, for greater security, were kept in a safe; but the safe was so diminutive that any person of average strength could have cracked it under his arm and made off. The Carrapato Gold Mines were advertised on the Continent, but the continental public did not apparently take kindly to them. It was, we believe, intended also to issue a company in London; but this has not been done. The Comte's recent financial transactions have, in fact, been on a much smaller scale and of a different character. The end of the first chapter of this story has now been reached in the first meeting of the creditors at the London Bankruptcy Court. It was reported that the debtor was in Paris, and suffering from the result of an accident, which has now incapacitated him for something like eighteen months. The ultimate developments of the case remain to be seen. Meanwhile the story of the Comte de Leopoldina may, as a romance of company promoting on two continents, possess some interest for the public.

From *The Morning Leader*, Dec. 19.

SUB ROSA.

I have been fearing for some days that a certain question, connected indirectly with this war, would be addressed to me. For the air is thick with this particular inquiry; I have seen men gnash their teeth upon each other about it, shout and curse and gesticulate, offer to bet, to fight, and to die—and all for what? Simply to decide how one should pronounce the name *Methven*?

To-day the question reaches me in the form of a postcard from near Southampton signed *Agnoramus*. It looks an innocent little card:

Dear S. L. H.—Will you kindly inform me what is the correct pronunciation of *Methven*?

I have been under the impression for a long time that *Methven* was pronounced *Methiven*, but I am continually hearing it pronounced *Methven*, as such.

I declare that a lyddite shell could not have made me jump more. For it really looked as though I should have to hang out the white flag and make that most humiliating confession, "I don't know." That is a formula which no journalist ever uses, unless he is shattered by illness or fatigue.

You may ask how it is that if I foresaw the question and heard it discussed I failed to make inquiries and get the information. My dear sir, or madam, it was making inquiries and getting information that upset me altogether. I first of all asked a Scotswoman and he answered easily and airily, "Ah, well, it's just *Methven*, just *Methiven*." "Are you sure about it?" I inquired. "Don't I know him better than me ain brother?" roared Sandy. "Ah, yes, mony's the crack Paul and I have had together." This I may say was when things were going well with Paul. So I thought the matter was settled.

A day or two later, when his lordship had experienced what is called a check, amounting to what some describe as a reverse, I mentioned the name *Methven* before some other Scotswomen. "What for d'ye call it *Methven*?" asked one. I explained how I had arrived at that pronunciation, emphasising the fact that it was a good Scot who had taught me. Then with many a "What the deil" and "What the deil" I was assured that *Methven* was no Scotswoman at all, but *ejust a pair cranks of a Southron*. They all knew him personally, and assured me that he and his wife pronounced it as it is spelt, with the emphasis on the first syllable.

I soon found that this by no means ended the trouble. Every man I have asked has assured me that he and *Methven* are close personal friends, and from these intimate associates I have learnt that the name is pronounced *Methven*, and half a dozen other styles. These conflicting assurances are a little unsettling, and I think it well to strike out a line for myself. And seeing that the Americans have discovered that in this country "Cholmondeley" is pronounced "Marchbanks" I see no reason why *Methven* should not be pronounced *Mejones*. And as at present advised I am in favor of *Mejones*. But I lay down no dogmatic rule on the matter, especially when the hundreds of men, all of whom swear they have played leap-frog with his lordship, cannot agree about it.

—It is interesting to observe that Sir Charles Warren was one of Her Majesty's commissioners for laying down the boundary line of Griqualand West and the Orange Free State in 1876-77. He commanded the Diamond Fields Horse in the Kaffir war and the rebellion in Griqualand West in 1878, and also commanded the troops against the Boers. In the same year he was administrator and commander-in-chief in Griqualand West, and commanded the troops in the northern border expedition in 1878. He was Her Majesty's special commissioner and major-general commanding Bechuanaland expedition in 1881-85. Sir Charles Warren has therefore had large and unique experience of one portion of the vast field in which our South African operations are being conducted, and for that reason it seems to have been decided to send him into some other part of South Africa, of which he has not had experience, and which is not familiar to him. He has accordingly been sent to Natal. Further comment on the matter would be superfluous.—*Financial News*, Jan. 4.

Hotels.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE
LONDON

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY, 5.40 A. M.

According to official advices from General Sir Redvers Buller of Monday's date, General Sir Charles Warren continues to hold the position gained two days ago (Saturday).

Fourteen hundred yards in front of him is the enemy's position, and to the west is the lofty Spion-kop, which latter General Warren intends to attempt to seize to-night.

A fierce artillery duel has been waged during the last two days, the advantage being with the British, since their fire has searched the Boer trenches, without sustaining much loss.

The mails from Lisbon state that Boers are crossing from Umballa, near the coast, into Rhodesia. In view of this breach of the neutrality of Portugal, the governor of Lourenço Marques has hurried forward artillery to that point and has asked the home government to send him reinforcements, which are to be sent forward at once.

Otherwise the situation in South Africa continues unchanged.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY, 5.20 A. M.

The situation at the seat of war remains unchanged. General Sir Redvers Buller maintains complete silence in regard to the movements of his forces.

Mail advices from Lisbon report that it is believed there that the local Portuguese officials at Umballa allowed the Boers to cross Lourenço Marques territory.

The Lisbon officials are greatly scared over the possible consequences despite the efforts at Delagoa Bay to remedy this infraction of neutrality.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY, 11.50 A. M.

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

General Sir Charles Warren occupied Spion-kop, the key to the Boer position, on Tuesday night and held it against fierce attacks by the Boers all day Wednesday.

The capture of this fortified hill rendered the enemy's position untenable.

The casualties are reported to have been considerable, including General Woodside who was dangerously wounded.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY, 5.30 A. M.

There is nothing new reported from the scene of operations on the Tugela.

It is reported that a heavy bombardment of Ladysmith occurred on Wednesday last.

The situation at other points where war operations are in progress remains unchanged.

LONDON, 26TH JANUARY, 1.05 P. M.

(Received 12 m.)

General Sir Redvers Buller cables to the war office that he is sorry to say that General Sir Charles Warren had abandoned Spion-kop during the night.

LONDON, 27TH JANUARY, 5.20 A. M.

The situation of General Buller's command remains unchanged since yesterday.

The Spion-kop mystery is still unsolved, owing to the lack of definite cable information in regard to that affair, but at the present moment a more hopeful impression is entertained here in regard to it.

Reinforcements are still arriving at Cape town in large numbers.

The reported heavy losses of the Boers in the recent engagements on the Tugela river are confirmed.

Advices have been received that patrols from the commands of Generals Gatacre and French have joined hands near Steynsburg, south-east of Colesberg and midway between Stormberg and Rosedale Junction.

LONDON, 28TH JANUARY, 5.20 P. M.

(Received 3.37 p. m.)

General Sir Redvers Buller reports that it is useless to make a second attack on Spion-kop, as the enemy's right wing is too strong.

He had therefore decided to withdraw his forces across the Tugela river, which had been done without loss.

LONDON, 29TH JANUARY, 6.45 A. M.

Unofficial accounts from General Sir Redvers Buller's column show that the fighting in the vicinity of Spion-kop on Wednesday last, in which General Sir Charles Warren's command

was principally engaged, was of the most desperate character.

The Boers say, in their report on this battle, that the British left 1500 dead on the field, which is probably an exaggeration, and also 150 prisoners.

The Boers admit heavy losses on their own side in the same battle.

Advices from Boer sources state that the report that Colonel Plumer has succeeded in the relief of Mafeking, is unconfirmed.

LONDON, 30TH JANUARY, 5.45 A. M.

The situation in South Africa is unchanged.

According to official returns the casualties among the officers of the Fifth Division and Mounted Brigade at Spion-kop were 23 killed, 21 wounded, and 6 missing, most of whom are said to have been severely wounded.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS

Great Britain.

JAN. 23.—At Capetown no advices from Natal had been received for 36 hours.—There was great anxiety in England over the results of Gen. Warren's battles.—Advices from Gen. Buller at a late hour state that Gen. Warren had maintained the position won on Sunday.

The British were within 1400 yards of the enemy's lines and Gen. Warren intended to assault Spion-kop that night (Tuesday).—No confirmation has been received of Col. Dinnin's arrival at Ladysmith with his 1,600 men.—Gen. Buller reports the British casualties on the 21st as one officer and five men killed, and 3 officers and 75 men wounded.

(The telegram does not specify the command to which they belonged.)—Reports were current in London that Gen. Buller had surprised a British detachment of mounted infantry, killing and wounding 20, and capturing 15.—Gen. Buller telegraphed yesterday that he considered a second attack on Spion-kop impossible and he had therefore resolved to withdraw his forces south of the Tugela. (This partly confirms the Berlin dispatches of yesterday).—It is reported that 150 Dublin Fusiliers surrendered to the Boers on the Tugela on the 25th.—A Lourenço Marques telegram of the 26th says that advices from the Boer encampment on the Tugela report that the British left 1,500 dead on the field in the Spion-kop combat of the 24th, (this is unquestionably an exaggeration).—There was an enormous meeting in Hyde Park to-day and another in Trafalgar Square, both hostile to the government.—Mr. Labourer says that England is spending rivers of blood and money to benefit only a group of corrupt financiers.

JAN. 24.—The silence of the war office in regard to operations on the Tugela is creating great anxiety in London.—On the 23rd Gen. Warren reported that he was maintaining his position in front of Spion-kop, but that the greater height of that mountain prevented an effective bombardment.—In official circles in London confidence is expressed in Gen. Buller's plans, but the public at large is distrustful. In spite of the cold and snow crowds of people are in the streets awaiting news.—On Monday Gen. Methuen made a reconnaissance as far as Magersfontein, where he encountered the enemy in force. The artillery and rifle firing continued until Tuesday.—The Boers resumed the bombardment of Kimberley yesterday.—On Monday the Boers are said to have attacked Gen. French, but the result is not known.—A Capetown telegram says the "Cynic" has been sent to the assistance of the Manchester Corporation.—At Chatham yesterday Lord Rosebery declared that in South Africa Great Britain is fighting an administration corrupted by the independence of the South African republic (which is a very pinning assertion).

JAN. 25.—Tuesday night (23rd) Gen. Warren succeeded in capturing Spion-kop by surprise, its small garrison taking to flight. On the following day (Wednesday) the Boers attacked the British with heavy artillery and rifle fire. Gen. Warren held Spion-kop during the day, but with severe losses. Gen. Woodgate was gravely wounded.—An official dispatch says that Gen. Warren considers the Boer positions indefensible after the loss of Spion-kop.—In military circles the capture of Spion-kop is considered important, but not decisive.—A telegram published by C. P. R. says that a press dispatch received in London states that Gen. Warren had been obliged to abandon Spion-kop after a terrible combat.—There were great rejoicings in London over the capture of Spion-kop, crowds of people filling Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park singing "Rule Britannia."—In a skirmish near Chieveley on Tuesday the British lost one killed and 7 wounded.—At Brussels it is believed that the taking of Spion-kop was prearranged as a preliminary to peace negotiations.—At Forfar, Scotland, Mr. John Morley says that Cecil Rhodes had deceived every body, the government as well as the people, and he considers that Great Britain has been launched upon a bad adventure.—The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to 4 per cent.

JAN. 26.—The war office announces that Gen. Warren abandoned Spion-kop Wednesday night.—In the combat resulting in the capture of Spion-kop the British losses were: killed 6 officers and 18 men; wounded 12 officers and 142 men; missing 31. (Another telegram says these losses occurred in the battle on Wednesday, 24th inst.)—Telegrams just received state that the losses in various combats near the Tugela (Potgieters ford, perhaps) were: Kings Royal Rifles, 3 officers and 18 men killed, and 4 officers and 65 men wounded; Camerons, 3 officers and 8 men killed and 6 officers and 77 men wounded. Besides these 20 men are missing. Captains Murray and Walter are among the killed.—Great disappointment was manifested in London over the abandonment of Spion-kop.—The war office is advised that 130 Boer prisoners have arrived at Durban.—From Modder River it is reported that the British had bombarded various Boer kopjes.—The "Manchester Corporation" (which is a steamer) has arrived at Capetown.—There was a general fall in stocks to day.

JAN. 27.—Telegrams from Lourenço Marques state that Mafeking was relieved on the 23rd. — The war office denies that Gen. Warren has been defeated, and that Gen. Buller had been obliged to re-cross the Tugela with the loss of 17 guns as asserted by Berlin journals. The minister of war considers these statements as fantastic.—It is generally believed that there was a general battle on the 24th and that Gen. Buller's losses were heavier than reported to the war office.—The war office has announced that the British losses in the battles on the Tugela river from the 17th to the 25th inst. were 67 killed, 579 wounded and 60 missing.—There is great anxiety manifested in London about the withdrawal from Spion-kop and complaints are made against the general responsible for it.—The Berlin press publishes a Pretoria telegram stating that the Boer commander, Gen. Botha, reports having defeated Gen. Warren on Wednesday, capturing 17 guns, and that Gen. Buller was in risk of being surrounded and defeated, which he could only escape by withdrawing across the Tugela. He estimated the British losses at 800 killed and 1,500 wounded.—In indignation meetings against the government are convoked for to-morrow. Gen. French (who seems to be moving eastward) reports an encounter with the enemy who lost 40 men, his own losses being 3 killed and 5 wounded.

JAN. 28.—The war office denies that Gen. Warren has been defeated, and that Gen. Buller had been obliged to re-cross the Tugela with the loss of 17 guns as asserted by Berlin journals. The minister of war considers these statements as fantastic.—It is generally believed that there was a general battle on the 24th and that Gen. Buller's losses were heavier than reported to the war office.—The war office has announced that the British losses in the battles on the Tugela river from the 17th to the 25th inst. were 67 killed, 579 wounded and 60 missing.—There is great anxiety manifested in London about the withdrawal from Spion-kop and complaints are made against the general responsible for it.—The Berlin press publishes a Pretoria telegram stating that the Boer commander, Gen. Botha, reports having defeated Gen. Warren on Wednesday, capturing 17 guns, and that Gen. Buller was in risk of being surrounded and defeated, which he could only escape by withdrawing across the Tugela. He estimated the British losses at 800 killed and 1,500 wounded.—In indignation meetings against the government are convoked for to-morrow. Gen. French (who seems to be moving eastward) reports an encounter with the enemy who lost 40 men, his own losses being 3 killed and 5 wounded.

JAN. 29.—The British losses on the Tugela announced yesterday, viz. 67 killed, 579 wounded and 60 missing, refer only to Gen. Lytton's brigade. Gen. Warren's losses at Spion-kop have not yet been made public. A Colenso telegram says that Gen. Lucas Meyer had surprised a British detachment of mounted infantry, killing and wounding 20, and capturing 15.—Gen. Buller telegraphed yesterday that he considered a second attack on Spion-kop impossible and he had therefore resolved to withdraw his forces south of the Tugela. (This partly confirms the Berlin dispatches of yesterday).—It is reported that 150 Dublin Fusiliers surrendered to the Boers on the Tugela on the 25th.—A Lourenço Marques telegram of the 26th says that advices from the Boer encampment on the Tugela report that the British left 1,500 dead on the field in the Spion-kop combat of the 24th, (this is unquestionably an exaggeration).—There was an enormous meeting in Hyde Park to-day and another in Trafalgar Square, both hostile to the government.—Mr. Labourer says that England is spending rivers of blood and money to benefit only a group of corrupt financiers.

JAN. 30.—Parliament opens to-morrow when it is expected that a vote of censure on the government will be moved.—The war office announces that the casualties among officers in the battle of Friday last at Spion-kop were 22 killed, 20 wounded and 6 missing.

It is unknown what the losses were among the ranks and file. Col. Blomfield, of the Lincolnshire regiment was wounded and captured.—Gen. Botha reports the British losses at 3,000 at Spion-kop, and his own losses at 80.—A Berlin telegram says that news has been received by way of Pretoria that Gen. French in seeking to advance was attacked by the Boers on the 25th and obliged to retire with heavy losses in men and munitions.—The "Times" advises the government to send 50,000 men more at once, and other newspapers demand that 100,000 shall be sent to the front.—It is stated in Lisbon that the British government is exercising great pressure there to have the port of Delagoa Bay completely closed and that protests have been made by France, Germany and Russia.

France.

JAN. 23.—The government will submit to congress this week its project of maximum and minimum tariffs. The maximum on coffee will be double the present rates.—Several of the more conservative journals are urging the government to make concessions to Brazil.—JAN. 24.—The trial of the Assumptionist priests is causing violent scenes in court and in congress.—The court condemns the Assumptionists to pay a fine of 16 francs, and declares the association dissolved.—The "Siete" advises Brazil to insist on a reduction in the French tariff on Brazilian coffee.

JAN. 25.—The carpenters employed on the Paris Exposition buildings have struck for higher wages.—Cardinal Richard, who visited the Assumptionist fathers after their condemnation, has been asked for an explanation.—JAN. 27.—There were disorders at the exposition buildings to-day, the strikers trying to prevent others from working.

JAN. 28.—The carpenters strike is increasing. Cardinal Richard explains that his visit to the Assumptionists was strictly in a private capacity.

JAN. 29.—Yesterday's senatorial elections are said to make no change in the composition of the senate.—Gen. Mercier was elected from Nantes.—The carpenters strike is considered ended.

Germany.

JAN. 23.—Ratifications of a commercial convention between Germany and Uruguay were to-day exchanged in Berlin.—The Hamburgo Co., owners of the "Bundesrat," ask 430,000 marks indemnity for the seizure of that steamer at Lourenço Marques.

JAN. 24.—The minister of public instruction has re-established corporal punishment in the schools.

JAN. 25.—The federal council has approved the project for augmenting the German fleet.

The mother of the Empress Augusta Victoria died to-day in Schleswig-Holstein.

JAN. 27.—The German secretary of foreign affairs had an interview with Dr. Leyds to-day.

JAN. 28.—Dr. Leyds refuses to talk regarding his interview with Count von Bulow: He says the Boer republics will accept peace only on the recognition of their absolute independence.

United States.

JAN. 26.—A railway wagon loaded with dynamite was blown up near Wilkesbarre, Pa., killing 5 and wounding 7 persons. The damages are estimated at \$150,000.

JAN. 29.—At a breakfast given at the White House the wife of the Austrian minister refused to accept the arm of the Mexican minister.

Spain.

JAN. 27.—There were 124 deaths from influenza in Barcelona during the last 24 hours. (This is worse than the plague).

JAN. 28.—The Spanish gunboat "Pelican" has been wrecked at Fernando Po.

JAN. 29.—The Barcelona chamber of deputies have repeated their demand for autonomy.

Italy.

JAN. 29.—The Italian sanitary authorities have declared all Argentine ports unclear.

Russia.

JAN. 29.—A fire in a large edifice in St. Petersburg causes 7 deaths and injuries to 9 others.

DR. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS.

RECORD OF A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

The Santa Barbara correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle announced the death on December 21st of Dr. Edward H. Williams, senior partner in the firm owning the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in the following appreciative words:

Dr. Edward H. Williams of Philadelphia died at 6 o'clock this morning of heart failure in his room at the Arlington Hotel. Dr. Williams awoke at 2 o'clock this morning and complained to his nurse of a pressing sensation about his heart. The nurse did not consider it serious and so did not call a physician until near 6 o'clock, when he was rapidly growing weaker. Dr. Bates arrived and had not been with him ten minutes when Dr. Williams died. He was at the time of his death vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and also of the Pennsylvania railroad. Some years ago he resigned the presidency of both these corporations on account of failing health. At one time he was the general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Dr. Williams was born in Woodstock, Vt. June 1, 1824. His father, at that time, was secretary of state of Vermont and for many years was one of the foremost men in that state. Dr. Williams was graduated from the medical college at Woodstock at an early age and practiced his profession for a short time before identifying himself with a Vermont railroad system. He entered the surveying department and rapidly advanced until he became its general manager. He then went with the Pennsylvania road and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was a great traveler and observer. He traveled around the world and made close studies of many countries. Fifteen years ago he came to Santa Barbara, suffering with cataract, and found that he could breath easier here than in any other place he had ever been. He spent fifteen winters here, where he owns a beautiful villa in Mission canyon. Two children survive Dr. Williams, Professors Edward H. Williams Jr. of Lehigh University and Mrs. William F. Dreer, now living in this city.

The funeral will be held from the Dreer residence in this city Saturday morning. His remains will be placed in a vault in Montecito cemetery, as he frequently requested, and left there until spring, when they will be moved to Philadelphia, to be placed near his wife. Dr. Williams was very charitable during his life, having given much to public institutions and also founded several public libraries in Eastern cities. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000.

JINGOISM GONE MAD.

According to the Central News, Mr. Choate has been instructed to press for redress in the matter of the seizure of flour aboard American vessels outside Delagoa Bay. We don't think Englishmen need spend sleepless nights over this protest. The claim can only be a diplomatic form. If England chooses to declare foodstuffs contraband of war, the United States, or any other nation, may press as hard as they like for redress; it won't affect the issue. And, in our view, England will be quite right in declaring foodstuffs contraband. As we said in our leading article on Tuesday, there is no doubt that a European nation at war with us would declare food contraband. Why, then, should England be gainsaid over a matter which cannot but affect materially her ability to put down the Boer revolt at the last expense to herself of blood and treasure?—*Financial News*, January 4.

We know from telegraphic dispatches that better counsels prevailed, and that foodstuffs have been declared to be not contraband of war. The *Financial News*, which represents the stock-market harpies who brought on the Anglo-Transvaal war, must therefore conspire itself with impotent bluff. To cripple the Boers, whom the stock-market warriors of London hate so intensely, Great Britain will not put herself in a false and untenable position, which would be the case were she to declare foodstuffs contraband of war.—*Eds. News*.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the ports and destinations of foreign vessels, the commercial rental and procurement of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 30th, 1900.

THE SANITARY STATUS on this coast has now become an exceedingly complicated and irrational one, and it is time that steps were taken to improve it. Beginning with this city, we had what a few hysterical doctors were rash enough to call a case of bubonic pest, but as no other cases have appeared we may reasonably conclude that there was neither case nor infection. The report was sufficient, however, to create coast-wise restrictions in shipping traffic, and quarantines against us abroad. At the River Plate ten days quarantines were immediately imposed. At Santos there was an outbreak of the plague in a very mild form, and that port was shut off from communication with other Brazilian ports and quarantined by 200 ships, especially those of the River Plate. The plague has disappeared in Santos, however, no cases having appeared for weeks. The city of São Paulo, a few miles above Santos, took it up as soon as it left the latter city, and this tends to keep the sanitary restrictions going, useless as they are proved to be. At the River Plate, Paraguay has been suffering for some time from what is called the bubonic plague, and the people are by this time very nearly starved out. In spite of quarantine restrictions, however, the plague has appeared both in Rosario and Buenos Aires during the past week, and now quarantine restrictions are to be enforced against those ports. The result of all this will be that any mail steamship service a'long this coast is becoming impossible, for the steamers will have to spend more time in quarantine than on the voyage, besides incurring all sorts of expenses for inspectors, disinfections, fumigations, sanitary charges, etc. It is clearly evident that they can not stand it, and unless a little common sense is employed by the sanitary officials here and at the River, all communication between these countries will cease. We can not expect steamship companies to submit to these expensive exactions, nor can we expect merchants to take such risks. And still further, it is clearly evident that all these sanitary precautions are absolutely useless. If these reported cases are really cases of bubonic plague, then the infection has slipped through the sanitary lines in spite of every precaution. This being the case, the only rational policy is to abandon these worthless quarantines and absurd disinfections, and devote the money to be wasted on them to better purposes. Better sanitary improvements in our cities and ports, and cheaper and better food will do more to protect us against such epidemics than all the precautions these authorities have thus far taken. Let us have all the quarantines, disinfections and sanitary inspectors abolished, and let us treat these diseases only when we find them. Isolating a case is just as effective as quarantining a shipload of passengers, and it is far less troublesome and expensive. Let us be governed by reason and not by fear.

THERE have been some trifling changes in China during the past week, but as the names given are a little confusing we shall not undertake to go into details. Suffice it to say that the Emperor has been deposed, and a child of nine years, whom we may call Pusung, has been substituted for him. The Empress Mother, however, still bosses the family and does all the governing herself. The late Emperor had some modern ideas and has been detested for it; the new puppet is not yet old enough for such ideas, so the Empress Mother will be able to go on in the good old way.

The *Diario* of Buenos Aires assures us that in a short time the quarantine against Brazil will be diminished. Don't disturb yourselves, gentlemen; if it pleases the children, let it go on! There was no occasion for it in the first place, consequently you may as well keep it up. Just let it running for another three months, please, so that you can give Campos Salles, Nuño de Avila, José Carlos, and a few more a good taste of the infliction. If you can send them to Flores Island, all the better. There'll be no end to this intolerable abuse until some of the men responsible for it are compelled to taste its effects.

WE are informed that an experienced artillery officer who is well acquainted with South Africa, is willing to undertake to raise and equip half a machine gun battery (3 guns) for service against the Boers, providing funds for equipment and transportation can be provided. He guarantees to find 30 men who can ride and shoot, and he will put them in good training in time for departure about the middle of February. The expense of such an undertaking will be about £1,500, and he feels certain that no difficulty will be encountered in finding the men and in taking them to South Africa. As a troupe of 25 men has gone out from Argentina, he feels certain that the British residents in Brazil will wish to do at least that much, and perhaps more.

The acting president of the *Associação Commercial* published yesterday an article in which he makes a vigorous protest against draconian provisions in the new consumption tax regulations. That protest has doubtless the qualified approval of the majority of business men. The latter are, we presume, desirous of defending their legitimate interests, and in this respect they have recently had some valuable lessons. The methods which they have to employ are not, it is true, exactly those that obtained redress for the grievances of drivers of public vehicles; but at their disposal there are means of action which can be rendered equally effective. What is essential is that there shall be the proper earnestness, union, moderation, firmness, determination and tenacity.

The *Montevideo Times* thinks the quarantine business is proved to be farcical because the Montevideo authorities intended to declare a quarantine against the Brazilian quarantine station of Ilha Grande. Our colleague is mistaken. This is the first serious and sensible measure that has been taken by the sanitary authorities. In our humble opinion, the most pernicious and dangerous points on the coast are the quarantine stations. They are dirty, unsanitary, pestilential holes every one of them. Their sanitary arrangements are the worst, and their treatment of passengers is rough and barbarous. There is not one good feature about them. Even their so-called sanitary measures are farcical and of no earthly value. Let them be quarantined, by all means. They are foul and noxious and ought to be declared outside the pale of civilization. If the sanitary boards along this coast could be shut up in them, we should favor marking the quarantine rigorous and perpetual.

WE have been waiting since the beginning of the month for an opportunity to buy the new commemorative postage stamps at the postoffice, but without avail. Several inquiries failed to secure any information in regard to the issue. Last week we found the stamps on sale at a book-store, but they were in sets for collectors and were already cancelled. Later on we received advice from a well-known stamp-dealer that he had been charged with the sale of these stamps, which he was offering in sets, which would be officially cancelled up to the 28th February next, after which uncancelled stamps could be obtained. Not long since an official notice was published stating that these stamps would be available for postal use within the country from 1st January to 28th February. And we now learn that they can not be bought at the postoffice. The conclusion is unavoidable, therefore, that these commemorative stamps are postage stamps only *para impressão*, and that the public has been duped. They can not be obtained for use as postage, as those offered for sale are already cancelled. Those we were able to procure last week bear a postoffice cancellation mark of January 1st. We have no objection to the sale of stamps to assist the commission in charge of the commemorative festivities, but why call them "postage stamps" when they are not to be used as such? As the case now stands it is a petty swindle—and nothing else! We doubt if a single stamp has ever passed through the mails, and if the government can prevent it not one ever will. The purpose is evident. The government does not wish to lose a *sistema* of postal revenue, and they are called postage stamps only to deceive collectors. Bah! Why must the Brazilian government resort to such unworthy tricks!

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YEAR 1900.
Rio, 27th January, 1900.

To the Editor.

Sir.—May I ask how you express the present year in Roman characters? Is it MCM? or MDCCCC? or MDCC?

Yours truly,

ALBION.

[We must really ask to be excused. With a war on our hands, new tax's to pay and public pest on every side of us, we really can not give attention to such matters. We are content to let the figures 1900, and let the Roman characters go. If some of our readers wish to answer the question, however, we shall be glad to publish their replies.—*Ed. News.*]

THE ICARAHY SERVICE.
74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy,
January 27, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.

Will you please assist me in inking known the fact that on Sunday Feb. 4th I hope to hold a Church Service at eight o'clock in the evening.

The service will be held at No. 74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy, and all will be welcome. The bond (Icarahy), which leaves São Domingos at half past seven, passes within 3 or 4 minutes walk of the house.

Yours faithfully,

IRVING CRAWSHAW,
British Chaplain.

PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.
33, Rua do General Canaria.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th January, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux.—In addressing to you the following lines it is with the knowledge that the subject on which they treat has your sympathy, and so feel confident you will accord me a small space in your paper which has so wide a circulation among the British residents here.

Being deeply interested in the present war, it was with pleasure I saw announced in your paper that the Rio patriotic fund committee had forwarded a donation of £700 to the Kipling Fund and still remained with a small balance in hand.

Speaking on the subject of the fund to a member of the committee, I mentioned the idea of keeping it open during the war, for several friends to whom I had spoken expressed themselves as being not only willing but wifful to give their continuous support to it while the war lasts.

These friends feel with me that there must be many other British residents in Rio who will be only too pleased to give practical expression to their patriotism and sympathy with our soldiers, by their steady help until the war is honourably ended, and they have asked me to initiate a monthly subscription list.

With a subscription list of this kind, it would be possible to send a monthly donation to the fund, and as the duration of the war is uncertain and the calls on the fund naturally tend to increase, the distributing committee at home would undoubtedly much appreciate a subscription of this kind.

I enclose a list of the gentlemen who have already promised monthly subscriptions ranging from half a sovereign.

If you are kind enough to publish this letter, thus bringing the matter before the community, I have no doubt the list will rapidly increase.

Giving you my best thanks beforehand for the assistance I feel sure you will give, I am

Yours very sincerely,

RICHARD WHITCHELLO.

P. S.—It is proposed that a meeting be called to appoint a committee to properly organize the subscription fund; for announcing the same I hope you will allow me to again trespass on your space.—R. W.

The following gentlemen have promised monthly subscriptions, while the war lasts, to the Patriotic Fund, for the help of those dependent upon our soldiers engaged in the present war:

Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, II. O. Robinson, D. Roberts, T. G. Cross, H. A. De Lise, Frank Rybka, Geo. Armstrong, John Cransley, II. Hardwick, W. Bardsley, W. F. Hargreaves, H. J. Wheatley, W. Maude, A. McMillan, W. Reid, H. Hampshire, H. Brigdon, W. Carius, W. Stuinders, G. Stevens, A. Stevens, E. May, Ed. Wyatt, A. M. Huldon, O. W. Rollin, L. W. Turner, C. N. Ailee, T. Johnson, W. G. Sims, A. Breach, W. H. Whitchello, R. Whitchello, J. Findlay, E. Haynes.

Just before preparing this issue for the press Mr. Whitchello sends us word that the committee of the City Club has kindly loaned the use of their room for a meeting of those interested in this fund, which meeting will be held on Thursday next (1st Feb'y) at 3.30 p.m.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting took place as announced, on the 24th inst.; 28 members signed the presence book and several others were present during the evening.

After some straightforward remarks from the president (Mr. T. D. Bunn) about the impossibility so far of purchasing the ground or getting it on lease and the efforts of the 1899 executive to do as much as they could with the money at their disposal, in the way of improvement of ground and pavilion,

without, however, leaving too big compromises for the 1900 committee, the secretary and treasurer were called on in turn to read their reports.

The secretary was able to announce satisfactory success on cricket field and tennis court and a general improvement on 1899.

The treasurer's report was a comprehensive one, showing how membership had been increased in 10 months from 75 to 132 and how the committee had been able not only to improve the pavilion but also to construct a new tennis court, spending some Rs. 1,500, which had seemed an impossibility when they came into office. The interest of his report centred, though, on the future: three contos of reis had been compromised for levelling of ground and three contos for entire rebuilding of pavilion and bar and a luncheon and tea shed; against this only some Rs. 800 had been received in reply to the committee's appeal in the circular of Sept. 1899. Forty members out of 120 had responded and if the other 80 to whom that circular had been sent would do so three contos out of the six were certain; the rest would be covered if the membership of 130 were sustained, 40 new members elected and their average subscription be of 6 months. To obtain this the present members would have to aid the new committee by working for new members. The optimism of the estimate was based on 1899 successes, but any relaxation of efforts might jeopardise the financial position at end of 1903.

A general discussion ensued and Mr. J. B. Orr headed a special subscription list which reached Rs. 400. A vote of approval of accounts and of the clear way they had been presented was proposed and passed unanimously.

Mr. A. C. E. Skey was then asked to take the chair and the voting for new officers resulted as follows:

President T. D. Bunn; Vice-President P. Padbury; Secretary A. Amaral; Treasurer H. J. Reeves, with C. H. Lloyd and H. R. Litham; Cricket Captain H. R. Litham.

Some useful suggestions were made by A. E. Roberts relative to increase of number of committee and A. C. Skey to increase of subscription, but the chair, whilst admitting that the ideas must be carefully studied by the new committee and an extraordinary general meeting called if found advisable, ruled it out of order for the present ordinary general meeting to vote new rules, seeing that in the announcement of the meeting changes of statutes had not been contemplated.

A successful meeting was closed with the usual votes of thanks.

COFFEE NOTES

The continual rains throughout the coffee districts have greatly benefited the growing crop. The ripening of the fruit from the abnormally early flowering is being delayed, and the general condition of the crop is said to be much improved.

Telegrams from Paris on the 23rd and 24th state that the French government will impose double duties on Brazilian coffee, should this country impose specific duties on French products. A tariff war, destructive to the interests of both countries, would therefore appear to be imminent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

There were eight cases of yellow fever in the hospital at Santos on the 22nd inst.

A manganese mine is reported to have been recently discovered near Carandá in the state of Minas Geraes.

In Pará do Norte the officers and men of the 27th battalion are accused of interfering in local political affairs.

In Bahia murders are becoming distressingly frequent. Is it anarchy and savagery that politicians are seeking in that state?

A considerable number of cases of typhoid fever have appeared at Victoria, Espírito Santo, but the doctors are not at all concerned about that.

A Pelotas telegram of the 27th inst. says that the delegado fiscal has prohibited communication between Livramento and Rivera after sunset.

Tranquillo Sint'Anna is the name of the jailer's assistant at Santos and he was just dismissed for harsh treatment inflicted upon a poor delinquent prisoner.

The question of the increase of fares on the ferry boats was discussed at a recent sitting of the Niteröy municipal chamber, which appointed a committee to report on the subject.

The municipal council of Búzios has voted free passages for alermen on the trainways lines of that city. In due time they will be voting themselves free drinks and free groceries.

The municipal council of Itapetinga has asked the São Paulo state government for either a physician or 2,500\$ a month to meet expenses for protecting that town against bubonic plague.

Disturbances are reported at Patos, Minas Geraes. Two men are said to have been killed and several wounded. Several houses have been broken open and searched and it is asserted that a state of complete anarchy prevails.

In the state of Rio Grande do Sul, according to a telegram of the 27th inst., the press gang is at work, under the direction of the notorious João Francisco, for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the 11th battalion of infantry.

The customhouse authorities have employed women for searching ladies arriving with their families at Livramento from Uruguay.

Last week the Bishop of São Paulo forbade masses in the São Paulo churches for the soul of Dr. Americo de Campos because the latter had been a free mason. This act promises to renew the controversy between churchmen and masons.

There was a little scare in Botucatu the other day over bubonic pest, so the local authorities sent up to São Paulo for some anti-bubonic serum. But the sanitary authorities had no serum left, so they sent forward 50 tins of rat poison.

A São Paulo telegram of the 23rd says that another case of bubonic pest has been discovered in that city. It's fortunate the case was discovered just at this time, or some of the Sanitary Army would have been losing their equipment.

It is stated that the refugees from Carangola, where there were violent political disturbances a few days before the congressional election, are not yet permitted to return to their homes. Among these refugees are several of the most prominent citizens.

The *Republ. of Therezina*, Paulinia, says the administrator of the postoffice compelled the return of the Rio de Janeiro mafus from Caxias in order to extract the authenticated returns of the federal elections, which he delivered to the secretary of the state government.

The state government of Minas Geraes has issued a decree for reorganizing its police brigade, which is to be composed of 320 civilians and a military police of 1,500 enlisted men divided into a squadron of cavalry and 17 companies of infantry organized in three battalions.

A great quantity of counterfeit currency is said to be in circulation in the municipalities of Dores de Boa Esperanca (Pain of Good Hope) and Araxá, Minas Geraes. A police inquiry has developed the fact that the notes were placed in circulation by Carlos Lourenço Pires, Jamario Ribeiro Hordones and Leandro Ribeiro Hordones, who were supplied by persons coming from São Paulo, where the money was printed.

It appears that at Saquarema, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, there is a police official (*a subdelegado*) who owns a shop and that, as is natural in these hard times, this shop has very little custom. According to Dr. Macêdo Soares the police official has issued an order forbidding customers to purchase at a competing shop and threatening them, in event of non-compliance with his order, with arrest and prosecution for disobedience.

Apparently marriage is a luxury which few persons can afford in the state of Amazonas. Recently at a place in that state, very appropriately called Antimony (anti-marry), there was a civil marriage and the sum of 7,000\$ was handed to the judge who had performed the ceremony. He returned it with the remark that his clerk's fee amounted to that and his own fee to 2,000\$, making a total of 5,000\$.

The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 23rd publishes two telegrams of the 20th and 21st just regarding the Rio strike which had been refused by orders of the government. Our São Paulo colleague says that the government gave orders not to send any messages regarding the strike. This certainly looks as though the government was in a funk over the strike, for the stoppage of telegrams is an arbitrary measure only warranted by fears of a revolution.

A telegram from Bon Jardim in the state of Rio de Janeiro says that on the night of the 25th inst. disorderly persons under the lead of the assistant prosecuting attorney attacked the home of the district judge with shouts of "murah" for the chief of police. The judge's library, valued at 5,000\$, was removed from his house, steeped in kerosene and burnt. There are many complaints of disturbances in various localities in that state, caused, it is said, by partisans of the governor.

The epidemic of yellow fever in Sorocaba, São Paulo, seems to be increasing rapidly in intensity, showing a very bad sanitary situation in that town. On Thursday last 22 new cases were admitted to the fever hospitals. 8 deaths occurred and about 400 cases are reported to be under treatment in the hospitals and private residences. There is a small English colony in a town near Sorocaba, which we hope will be able to keep free from the epidemic. Great care should be taken to observe strict sanitary rules, to live temperately and to avoid infected districts, especially night.

RAILROAD NOTES

Owing to landslides caused by continuous rains, there have been some interruptions on the Sorocabana railway.

The price of fares to the suburbs with return tickets on the Central railway has been reduced to 50 reis. A season ticket with 30 fares for going and returning costs 145\$00.

A decree of the 22nd inst. grants an extension of ten years for the completion of the railway from Santa Cruz to Itaguary. Evidently the minister is inclined to wait for a rise in exchange.

The supreme council of appeals has refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr. Rodolphe Henrique Baptista, ex-president of the S. Christovão trainway company.

The committee appointed by the shareholders of the S. Christovão Co. to investigate the details of the recent embezzlement in that company, reports that the respective amount exceeds 500,000\$.

The action initiated by Messrs. José Weissolli & Co. against the Vinga Paulista trainway company for 300,000\$, which was noticed in our last issue, was for the collection of money loaned to the company.

By a decree of the 16th inst. (No. 3,559) published on the 27th inst., the government concedes an extension of eight months for the completion of the new inclined planes and the new Láz station of the São Paulo railway.

From the station of Formoso a planter recently shipped to Rio de Janeiro some fowls and eggs, which, as he had neglected to pay the state export duty, were held at the railway station until the fowls had died of starvation.

According to the *Jornal do Brasil* the board of directors of the Sorocabana Co. has a plan for paying what the company owes to the government. But we hear nothing about paying what it owes to foreign debenture-holders.

The swindled English holders of Sorocabana debentures will be pleased to know that there is an Englishman out here who is not ashamed to excuse the swindle and to defend the course pursued by the government in the matter.

In a circular addressed to the employees of the Central railway and dated the 23rd inst., the director declares that he places the keeping of that line in the hands of its personnel, just as the public gardens of Europe are entrusted to the keeping of the people. They must not smash up locomotives any more!

Decree No. 551, of 28th September last, and only just published, grants to the Cia. Lavradora e Colonizadora em São Paulo permission to construct a narrow gauge railway from the terminal station of the Marica line through the municipality of Saquarema to some convenient point on the Ligeira do Aruanha, state of Rio de Janeiro. The road will have an extension of 30 kilometers.

The manager of the Vilação Paulista trainway lines, Major Quintino Bacayu Junior, has inaugurated a new type of train-car in that city which has been received with enthusiastic compliments by the press. We can not imagine what it is like, unless all its seats are outside or end ones in pleasant weather, and inside ones in wet weather. Such a train would please everybody.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway during the week ending January 20th were 362,475 in currency, which at 7 1/2% exchange produced £11,516. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were 215,167\$, which at 7 1/2% produced £7,502. The increase was therefore 17,397\$ in currency, or £4,014 in sterling. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were £26,850, against £36,445, in the same period of last year, showing an increase of £405.

The tribunal of accounts has refused to register the deficiency appropriation of 1,206,750\$ for the Central railway. The department of industry insists on the registration and says that in certain items there are balances whose total amounts to 1,502,615\$102. The original appropriation of 35,615,635\$001, less 10% in the opinion of the department, covers all expenses for 1899, but the new appropriation is necessary in view of the difference between the budget classification of expenses and the amounts actually expended under the various heads.

It is stated that the receipts of the Central railway amounted last year to 32,720,400\$00\$ and the expenses to 27,769,103\$77. We are not informed whether these returns include the amount of the deficiency appropriation of 1,206,750\$, or whether they are complete in other respects.

In the budget the receipts had been estimated at 35,000,000\$ and the expenditure at 35,615,635\$001. From the dispatch addressed to the department of industry on the 21st inst. to the tribunal of accounts it appears that at that date the government had received accounts of expenses only up to October 31. We presume, then, that the foregoing returns are not definite, and we know they do not cover accounts passed but not paid. We very much doubt the existence of such a surplus.

The government having accepted the proposal of the state of Bahia for the lease of the Bahia an São Francisco railway in that state, and the state of Bahia having transferred its rights to the engineer Miguel de Teive e Argollo, the President signed a decree on the 23rd inst. approving the contract with this gentleman on the following terms: 60 years lease; an initial payment of 150,000\$; the payment of 25,000\$ a year in two half yearly instalments; and an annuity, payable half yearly, of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts for the first five years, 10 per cent. the second five years, 15 per cent. the second ten years, 20 per cent. the third ten years, 25 per cent. the fourth, 30 the fifth and 30 per cent. of the net revenue exceeding 12 per cent. on the capital effectively employed.

The board of directors of the Sorocabana Co. has published a statement which was to be laid before the shareholders at the meeting called for yesterday. In this statement the board estimates the value of the company's assets at 60,000,000\$ and its net traffic receipts at from 4,000,000\$ to 4,500,000\$ per annum. The board proposes to accomplish the following objects: 1) to purchase its shares and debentures held by the government, valued by the minister of finance at £1,000,000; 2) to reduce its capital stock to 50,000,000\$ divided into 250,000 shares; 3) to use its shares in excess of that amount to be 73,000 fully paid up and 30,000 with 40\$ paid to cancel its floating debt; 4) to redeem all of its currency debentures, except those of the 1st series. In regard to the manner in which these objects are to be accomplished the statement is not explicit.

On last Tuesday the board of directors of the Sorocabana railway had an interview with the minister of finance. We have been informed, until the *Jornal do Commercio* on the following day, that the minister, far from being opposed to the board's plan of reorganization, will on the contrary give it his support.

The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending November 25th:

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	5,995,449	4,832,665	1,072,773
Passenger cars.....	10,864 1/2	10,688 1/2	736
Total receipts, week.....	69,482,850	54,320,770	14,862,080
balance Jan 1.....	1,521,307,860	1,693,203,520	171,995,850

For week ending December 2nd:

	1899	1898	increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	5,434,841	4,517,098	917,753
Passenger cars.....	11,552	9,981 1/2	1,570 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	67,401,840	56,172,870	11,316,960
balance Jan 1.....	1,528,894,410	1,769,387,470	160,502,460

Note. — We regret to say that the letter containing reports for the three preceding weeks has not been received, having apparently been lost in the mails. — *Ed. News.*

SHIPPING NOTES

The first class passengers who left Rio for Europe on the 25th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Elbe* were: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. DeLisle and servant, Mr. Edward Level and wife.

The torpedo-cruiser *Tupy* has been ordered to the Rio Acre to serve against the piratical adventurers who are seizing merchant vessels there. Besides the *Tupy*, the *Jatobá*, *Chunema* and *Yacumani* of the Amazon fleet have been ordered to the same destination.

The inspector of health of the port of Santos has advised the commercial association that the cause of traffic between that port and the other ports of the state has been re-established. This is important, and we trust that all our sailors will feel duly grateful to the sanitary smiths for the revival of the embargo which has rested upon their liberty to paddle in and out of Santos.

LOCAL NOTES

The crew of the cruiser *Primeira de Março* not, it is stated, been paid for two months.

On Sunday night there were disturbances caused by soldiers. One of these and a policeman are known to have been wounded.

Notwithstanding the appearance of a few more cases (2) of bubonic pest in this city, Dr. Nuno de Andrade has appointed ten extraordinary commissioners of hygiene. The purpose is to spend money even if there is no pest.

We sincerely regret to hear that Dr. Ferreira Aranjo, senior editor of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, is again ill in Petropolis. He has our best wishes for a speedy recovery and early return to the post he has so well filled for so many years.

last Friday was an exciting day for one of the police delegates. At one o'clock in the night a unknown person shot him twice with a revolver, and at 11.30 p.m. a trolley driver attempted to assault him. The driver was arrested, but the man with the revolver made his escape.

On Saturday Dr. Severino Vieira, who had resigned the office of minister of industry on account of being a candidate for the governorship of Bahia at the election held on the following day, was succeeded in that office by Dr. Alfredo Maia, who up to that date had been director of the Central Railway.

One of our readers in commenting on the arrangement by which the commemorative stamps can not be used for postage, though they are called postage stamps and are collected for collectors at the post office, says the affair is a *confuso de rigor*. And we are sorry to say we cannot agree it.

We are surely having extraordinary weather for January. It was rainy and cool the whole of the past week, and the nights were cool enough for a light blanket. And yet, in Montevideo and Buenos Aires they were complaining of excessive heat. Well, they have quarantine; what more can they want?

It will be a relief to those who believe that the 20th century began on the 1st inst., to know that Kaiser Wilhelm thinks so too, and that he has officially declared that January 1st 1900 is the first day of the 20th century. There's something omniscient in that decision, and perhaps we had better submit.

The Rio correspondent of the São Paulo *Diário Popular* continues to affirm that Cesario Alvin is thoroughly disgusted with the office of municipal prefect and will soon tender his resignation. He asserts that his resignation was offered previous to the recent strike, and that now he will solicit a leave of absence and will not return.

Too great care can not be taken just now in regard to sneak-thieves. The city is full of them. Many of them pretend to be beggars, but if they find the entrance to your house or office unguarded, they improve the opportunity to carry off anything they can pick up. As the police are absolutely useless, a good club in a convenient corner will be found very useful.

We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for a package of their well-known artistic office calendars, whose fine engraving and delicate coloring make them an ornament in any office.

—If you are in the habit of copying the *Jornal's* telegrams, observed Mr. Szwely, severely, why do you take the liberty of clapping the *Jornal's* "John Burkin" into John Ruskin? When you copy, you ought to do it verbatim, and not try to cover your evil deeds by changing the names. And, by the way, who is John Burkin?

The postoffice is now trying to employ a little more real type in order to make work for more employees. Formerly when one wanted to cash a postal *rele*, he went to one clerk. Now he must go to two, and if their papers are mislaid or any misunderstanding occurs, he may be obliged to trot to and fro between them several times, although they are near enough together to shake hands.

—It has occurred to me, observed Szwely, that we are a little too previous in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil. If the discovery was made in the year 1500, then the first anniversary occurred in 1501 and the 400th should be in 1901. What do you think? It is needless to say that we declined to accept the suggestion, or to be drawn into the controversy.

We see that Senator Vicente Machado, one of the shining lights of the existing political situation and "boss" of the state of Paraná, claims a victory in the recent elections for the concentration party. This is the reformist party and means the domination of some of the worst elements in the country. But there is no proof yet that this party has won a majority in congress.

Our old friend Walbran Chapman seems to have turned up in England with a gigantic scheme for the storage of grain. His proposes the erection of 40 silos granaries with an aggregate capacity of 10,000,000 quarters, and which will cost only £3,900,000 for the buildings and £14,000,000 to fill them. The *Financial News*, which favors the scheme, doesn't tell us what Walbran's commission is to be, but we feel sure it must be something handsome.

The government has finally accepted Dr. Brazil Sylvaldo's resignation of the office of chief of police and has appointed to succeed him Dr. Eneas Galvão, judge of one of the district courts of this city. The outgoing chief is apparently a well-meaning man who has found himself unable to cope with the incapacity, corruption and immorality prevailing at the police bureau. His successor, of whom we have heard favorable mention, will not, we fear, be more successful.

The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the appearance of bubonic pest in this country can no longer be denied seriously, such have been the cases which its treatment has occasioned. The effective means of crushing out the plague, our neighbor suggests, is the immediate suppression of all medical salaries and the dismissal of all chiefs and delegates of the so-called sanitary service. This is the Chinese system that of stopping the doctor's pay when you are ill. And we are strongly inclined to believe it a good one.

The many friends of R. V. and Mrs. H. C. Tucker, both here and in other parts of Brazil, will deeply regret to hear of the loss of their only son, a bright little boy not quite three years of age, and they will join us in tendering heartfelt sympathy in their bitter sorrow. There is more in such a loss than the taking of a bright young life, for it means the destruction of hopes and plans which become a part of our own lives. In their sorrowing hours, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker will have the tender sympathy and heartfelt condolences of our whole community.

—When a man is conscienceless as well as unscrupulous and unscrupulous, concluded Uncle Abner, after an evening's chat about the situation, the best thing to do is to let him alone. You can't shame him, nor silence him. He is insensible of his own iniquities, and he is insensible to your wrongs. Argument will be the dullest arrow in his quiver, while falsehood and immorality will be the most frequently used. And though he misses you ninety-nine times in succession, he'll certainly try again. Better let him alone! Others will fill him up soon enough, and then his malice will do very little mischief.

We regret to say that for reasons of health Mr. Havill and A. DeLisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank here, has been compelled to return home, leaving us on the 25th inst. on the R. M. S. *Elbe*. Mr. DeLisle is accompanied by his wife, and goes on a leave of absence of three months, but we pray presume that his return at the expiration of that period will depend on his health, which has lately given his friends much cause for anxiety. He has the good wishes of a host of friends for a speedy and thorough recovery, as well as for a pleasant voyage home for himself and wife.

—A few days ago a sneak thief was caught in a private residence in the city. The people were accustomed to be away from home during the day at outside employments, and the thief evidently knew it, for he went about his work leisurely and at the time when no one was likely to be returning home. Unfortunately for him, the son of the house came in and found the thief under his bed. The police were called in and the rogue was taken to the police station. The mother was sent for and a search was made, when it was found that 500\$ in money and 2,000\$ in jewellery were missing. They went to the station at once, reported the loss, and had the thief searched. *Nothing was found!* Now, what became of the money and jewels?

"You look happy, Joseph C."—"Well, haven't I a right to look happy? Haven't I persuaded him to serve you free gratis for nothing in the special statistics bureau?"—"How much is that bureau going to cost us, Joseph C.?"—"I shall perhaps be better prepared to answer that question two or three years from now. At present he says that he can tell us only what he requires (also for the present) for personnel and rent. For the former 2,180\$ a month and for the latter 300\$, total, 2,480\$. It's dirt cheap, he says!"—"What's the amount of his bill at the national printing office?"—"I don't think it exceeds 100,000\$."—"Joseph C., I'm afraid your paragon is dear at any price."

In view of the increase in fares on the barcas and the decrease in fares on the Central's suburban trains, we may soon expect to see people leaving Niteröy and S. Domingos to live out in the suburbs. Many people with small incomes have been living across the bay on account of lower house rents, etc., but the addition of \$600 a month to their barca fares will counteract all that and send them somewhere else. Aside from the illegality and trickery of the thing, the increase in fares by the ferry company is most impolite. The future success of the company depends on attracting residents to the other side, and this can best be done by making the costs of living lower on that side than on this. But the managers of the company, initiating the present national government, believe that the surest way to fortune is to strip your man when you catch him.

"Your illustrious and esteemed contemporary," remarked Smilwy after laboring over the sheet for a considerable space of time, "is certainly trying to improve his prices, but unfortunately he doesn't know how. I'm afraid something is wrong with his hair again. At one time he was full of contempt for news gossip, but now I see he is trying to fill up with it. May be he will move his dreary jokes and put-house slang from his financial and commercial columns to his gossip department. It will be a terrific strain on his mental machinery to sprinkle his inimitable pleasantries all through the sheet, now that his advertisements have dwindled down so much. He's finding that journalism is not all beer and skittles I expect, even if he does get his printing done for nothing at the national printing office. And on that point, by the way, some one was telling me the other day that his printing now represents over eighty contos lost to the government. Of course I don't voice for it, but it can't be much less. That's the way Martinho economises." And Smilwy folded up his glasses and unconsciously passed his hand back and forth as though sweeping something off the counter.

DEATHS.

TUCKER.—At the Strangers' Hospital in this city, on the 18th instant, of meningitis resulting from bronchial pneumonia, HUGH CLARKE, only son of Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Tucker, aged 2 years and 10 months.

TATAM.—On the 23rd of January 1900, at her residence in Botafogo, SOPHIA HARRON TATAM, née Freeland, after a long and painful illness, in the 30th year of her marriage, aged 48 years.

The night is gone
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile.

DR. E. H. WILLIAMS.

We are indebted to Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd., under yesterday's date, for the following notice of the death of Dr. Edward H. Williams:

"We have received from Messrs. Burnham Williams & Co., the sad news of the death at Santa Barbara, California, on the 21st December last of Dr. Edward H. Williams, late senior partner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Dr. Williams was well known in engineering circles in South America, as well as in other countries which he visited in the interests of his firm, who will join with his numerous friends in the United States in their sorrow at the loss of so distinguished a friend and engineer.

During late years Dr. Williams had retired from the active management of the firm he had so long ably directed, but his valuable advice was always at the disposal of his friends now managing the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

BUSINESS NOTES

"Boer" cigarettes have made their appearance in the market.

At Bagagem, Minas Geraes, beef cattle are selling at 90\$ a head.

It is said that the Santos municipal council is preparing to raise a new loan.

The department of marine has contracted with the Nova Fábrica Rink for furnishing flannel for uniforms.

The construction of water and drainage works for the town of S. Simão, São Paulo, will be begun next month.

The dam in the Jatiba river designed to furnish power for the water-works of that town, has been swept away by a rise in the river.

The mint has been authorized to coin medallions for the commission charged with commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

The building formerly occupied by the department of foreign affairs is undergoing repairs. It will be converted, it is stated, into a hotel or boarding-house.

The new regulations for the collection of consumption taxes were published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 27th inst.

The municipal council of São João da Boa Vista, São Paulo, wants to raise a loan of 100,000\$ for water and drainage. The council offers 8 per cent and half yearly amortization.

The municipal government of Tiradentes is said to be taxing lime and other articles already taxed by the state government of Minas Geraes. It is also, it is stated, taxing imported merchandise.

It is stated that at Santos the house of Sonto Mator, Barbosa & Co. is going to bring a suit against the government for the purpose of recovering the tax which it has paid out to the amount of 1,201,689\$ reis gold.

The Morro Vello Co. is reported to have purchased for 180,000\$ the mines of Raposo e Espírito Santo de Sabará. Municipal taxes to the amount of 12,800\$ had to be paid, it is stated, on this transaction.

By decree No. 3369, of the 23rd inst., the government renews its contract with the Companhia Internacional de Docas e Melhoramentos for port improvements at Bahia. Work must commence within one year from the date of the decree.

Decree No. 3371, of the 23rd inst., modifies certain provisions of the grant for cutting down the hill of Santo Antônio. The drawings must be presented within 6 months from the date of the decree and work must commence within two years.

Decree No. 3359, of Dec. 29, regulates the introduction of immigrants into Brazil by the Companhia Norte Mineira. For these immigrants the government will pay £ 5 15s each for those over 12 years of age, £ 3 8s for those from 7 to 12 and £ 1 14s for those from 2 to 7.

As anticipated the minister of finance has selected Mr. J. P. Wilkman, editor of the *Brazilian Review*, to serve as director of his new department of commercial statistics. Mr. Wilkman will have a staff of eight persons and is authorized to rent a building for the service at a cost of 30,000\$ a month.

A Bahia telegram of the 25th says the *autos* (the written testimony, etc.) in a case against an important commercial house accused of smuggling, have mysteriously disappeared. The *autos* contained the original documents which prove the culpability of the accused. Of course nothing more can be done.

The minister of finance is determined to let nothing escape his drag-net. It is now determined that even the corn husks and paper to be used for cigarette covers are subject to the stamp tax on tobacco. In treating of the registry tax, not only must the business house be registered where the taxable articles are sold, but its travelling salesmen going up country with samples must be registered as though they were peddlers.

On the 24th inst. the representatives of the perfumers L. T. Piver & Co., Ed. Phenac and A. Reynaud had a judicial search made in several shops in São Paulo where a considerable quantity of falsified perfumes with counterfeit labels of those houses, were apprehended. Legal action is to be taken against Chrystoffel Stupakoff, Bogart & Co., J. Ambrante & Co., Mourier & Co., Campanelli Francisco and Genaro Amatusto for indemnification, and for the falsification of trademarks.

Some time ago several S. Paulo banks complained of the delay of the treasury agency in changing installments of currency. The minister of finance now informs the banks that the agency is attending to this service with the utmost solicitude, as he learns from the agency itself, and that consequently there is nothing to be done in the matter. Of course the banks were mistaken and the evil of which they complain is purely imaginary. Perhaps they complained merely to annoy the minister and occupy his precious time, which is all required in his search for something new to tax.

It is asserted that on shawls that cost 2 3/4 marks per dozen in Germany the government is collecting a consumption tax of 300 reis each, or at the rate of 35,600 per dozen. These shawls also pay an import duty of 14,400 per dozen, making a total of 50,000 on an article whose original cost at the present rate of exchange is only 4500. The consumption tax amounts to nearly 82 1/2% of the original cost and the import duty to nearly 32 1/2%. And the merchandise thus taxed is not an article of luxury, but a cheap article intended for the poorer classes.

The new regulations provide that the stamp tax on fabrics shall be paid by attaching the stamp to each piece at the rate of 10 reis a metre for unbleached cotton, 20 reis for white and colored, 30 reis for printed, 100 reis for woolen, mixed cotton and wool, alpaca, merino, flannel, etc., 20 reis on woolen goods for men's wear, 300 reis on counterpanes and blankets, shawls, pouches, etc., and 20 reis on bagging, bags, etc. At the factory a label must be attached to each piece stating the number of metres and the stamp must be attached partly to this label and partly to the cloth.

We are in receipt of a circular from Mr. Alph. Bruck, of No. 23 Rua da Ajuda, advising us that he has been charged with the sale of the stamps issued to commemorate the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil, which are offered in sets, cancelled at the postoffice, at 1500 each set. The proceeds of the sale of these stamps will go to meet the expenses of the commemorative festivities which are to be held later on this year. We are indebted to Mr. Bruck for the set of stamps which were enclosed with his circular, and we take much pleasure in recommending those who are searching for these stamps, as we were up to the past week, to give him a call.

Does the *Jornal do Comércio* still hold that there are no hard times to complain of? For the first time in a long period, yesterday's *Journal* was reduced to six pages. And not only in size is our daily contemporary shrinking, but also in subscriptions and revenue. The times are bad, neighbor, and you know it.

The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 26th inst. publishes the decree which establishes a special service of commercial statistics in the custom-house, which is dated January 8th. Great care is taken to state that the persons employed in this service are not *empregados públicos*, and that they are entitled to nothing beyond their monthly salaries. The expenses are to be paid from the product of the *imposto de estatística* which is now levied on imports, and the office may be established either in the custom-house, or in some rented building outside. The chief is privileged to correspond direct with customs, customs and revenue departments in regard to statistical work.

FINANCIAL NOTES

At Pará the customs receipts for the first week of this year amounted to only 51,912,550.

According to the *Imprensa* the protest succeeded in obtaining from the Banco do Brasil 60,000,000\$, but only 2,500,000.

We are pleased to learn from the *Imprensa* that the minister of finance is preparing a report on the revenues of the states and the exports of the country. It will be published, it is stated, in March.

The government is said to have bought for 500,000\$ the building erected at Belo Horizonte for the Hotel Antunes. It is asserted not only that the price paid is more than the building is worth, but also that the latter is unsuitable for a post-office, for which it is supposed to be intended.

The governments of the so-called republics of Colombia and Guatemala have recently defaulted, neither of them having transmitted to London the money to pay interest on their bonds. Both of them are not new in the defaulting line, however, and will be able to bear up bravely under the misfortune.

Incomplete returns show that the revenue of the municipal treasury of the Federal District amounted last year to 20,351,174,858 and the expenditure to 20,147,149,851. The balance of 204,055,507 being insufficient to pay the floating debt of 5,209,079,858 which the prefect found on taking office, he has been obliged to resort to various temporary financial expedients. As from the large expenditure of over 20,000,000 per annum the tax payers derive no corresponding benefit, it would be well to reduce that expenditure, extinguish the floating debt and afterwards reduce taxation.

It ought to be known, though there are some who conveniently ignore it, that the additional three months (January to March) were not intended to increase the fiscal year to fifteen months nor to give an opportunity for ministers to escape their responsibilities. It was designed to give time for the transmission of balances from distant points and for closing up accounts for the year ending December 31st. It is a convenience for the bookkeepers and accountants, and not for officials who have neglected to perform their duties within the twelve months forming the fiscal year.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 30th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (reis), gold... 21 d. do of the Brazilian milreis (1500) 21 d. in U. S. coin at \$1.86,65 per £ 1.475 clrs. do \$1.00 U. S. coin Brazilian gold... 142 50 do £ 1.00 in Brazilian gold... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today... 7 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 31600

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 277 18. gold

Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.50 per £ 1.475 clrs. 15.00

Value of \$1.00 (1500) per £ 1.475 in Brazilian currency (paper) 6358

Value of £ 1.00 sterling 33500

Stock at Santos... 13,099

Stock at Rio... 12,410

Stock at Salvador... 57,635

Stock at Bahia... 18,150

Stock at Pernambuco... 18,350

Stock at Minas Geraes... 18,350

Stock at Rio Grande do Sul... 18,350

Stock at Paraná... 18,350

Stock at Santa Catarina... 18,350

Stock at Mato Grosso... 18,350

Stock at Amazonas... 18,350

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Stock at Rio... 18,350

Stock at Pernambuco... 18,350

Stock at Bahia... 18,350

Stock at Salvador... 18,350

Stock at Rio... 18,350

Imports.

Wheat.—The receipts were 3,000 bags ex. *Birds* and 500 ex. *Destry* from the River Plate. The market is very firm owing to quarantine for all steamers from the River Plate. Prices are advancing as shown in the following table:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond	1000
do 2nd	39,000-40,000
do 3rd	38,000-39,000
Baltimore	1000
do 2nd	38,000-39,000
Western and Interior	nominal.
River Plate	28,000-32,000
Local Mills	39,000-40,000

Codfish.—The *Liberator* brought 210 cases and 400 lbs from New York, the *Mayflower* 2,050 lbs from Frank Gaspé, the *Patagonia* 335 cases from Hamburg and the *Albatross* 100 cases from Liverpool. The last-mentioned loads consist of 11,000 lbs of Gaspé, 9,000 of Halifax, 800 of St. John's and 300 cases of Norwegian herring, a total of 21,300 packages. Importers quote from £2,600 to £4,000 for Gaspé, £5,000 for Halifax, £5,000 to £5,500 for St. John's, and £2,000 for Norwegian herring. The rates from Halifax to £6,000 per ton and from £8,000 to £8,500 per case.

Lard.—There were no arrivals during the week. The market continues unchanged.

Pork.—Receipts nil. Quotations are nominal.

Rice.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

White Pine.—No receipts. The price continues sustained at 280 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—Arrivals nil. The cargo ex *Murabut* was sold at about 83 reis per dozen.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Sales are reported at 78 reis per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—No receipts. We quote from £3,000 to £3,200 per ton wholesale.

Rosin.—The arrivals were nil. Broker's quote from £2,250 to £2,500 per barrel.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Cement.—Arrivals nil. The market is nominal and supplied, and prices are stable.

Indian Corn.—The receipts were 1,500 bags ex. *Patagonia* from the River Plate. The wholesale price per bag of 50 kilos is from £1,000 to £1,100.

Bran.—No arrivals and no changes in prices.

The Carioca.—Brought 16,000 bales from Rosario. There were no changes in prices.

Coal.—The only vessel arrived with coal last week was the *Wordsworth* with 2,080 tons from Leith.

Rum.—The receipts continue regular. The prices are unchanged as shown below:

Perambuco and Maceio	250,000-215,000
Bahia and Aracaju	215,000-220,000
Campinas	—
Angra and Paraty	230,000-235,000
Parahyba	215,000-220,000
Alcool of 30 to 38 deg.	350,000-375,000*
Alcool 40 deg.	390,000-395,000*
*Without pipes.	

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 21.

PHILADELPHIA.—Amer. sc. *Mabel Jaudau*; 899 tons; Belano; manganese.

JAN. 22.

PESSACOLA.—Nor. bl. *Premier*; 1,185 tons; Olsen; ballast.

MIDDLEBROUGH.—Dan. bk. *Kronprinsesse Louise*; 608 tons; Jeppson; manganese.

GLASGOW.—Bl. bk. *Elvion*; 1,133 tons; Davies; manganese.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. 1-50 cents and 5% prime per bag
NWW ORLEANS 1 of coffee.

ANTWERP. 1-35 shillings and 5% prime per
BREMEN. 1-35 shillings and 5% prime per
HAMBURG. 1 ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. 1-37 shillings and 5% prime per
ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. 1-37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% prime per
ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. 1-40 francs and 10% prime per
MARSIGLIES. 1 ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. 1-40 francs and 10% prime per ton
of 900 kilos.

HAVER. 1-35 francs and 10% prime per ton
of 900 kilos.

TRIESTE. 1-45 shillings and 5% prime per
ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. 1-30 shillings and 5% prime per
ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. 1-30 shillings and 5% prime per
ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE-TOWN. 1-50 shillings and 2 1/2% prime per
ton.

P. HILDEBETH. 1-50 shillings and 2 1/2% prime per
ton.

BOSTON. 1-57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% prime per
ton.

DELAGOA BAY. 1-50 reis per ton.

MOSSEL BAY. 1-50 reis per ton.

MONTEVIDEO. 1-3500 per bag of 60 kilos.

B. AIRES. 1-3500 per bag of 60 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Dan. bk. *Amelie*; to load here 5,500 bags of coffee for Port Elisabeth, at £500.

Br. lug. *Mary Clauen*; to load salt hales, here for the Channel to order; at 35 shillings and 5% prime
per ton of 2,200 pounds.

CHARTERS.

Dan. bk. *Amelie*; to load here 5,500 bags of coffee for Port Elisabeth, at £500.

Br. lug. *Mary Clauen*; to load salt hales, here for the Channel to order; at 35 shillings and 5% prime
per ton of 2,200 pounds.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Bayard	Mobile
Dalhannah	Ship Island
Ellerslie	Pensacola
King's County	Ship Island
Kanbara	Mobile
Leviathan	Pensacola
Prince Victor	Liverpool

Ruby	Pensacola
St. Croix	Savannah
Vellada (str.)	Norfolk

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Jan. 21	Thame	Southampton 16 ds.	C. J. Cazaly
	Lundy	Rosario 14 ds.	Rio Flour Mills
	Sorata	Valparaiso 33 cases	C. J. Cazaly & Sons & Co.
	St. Helena	Saint Helena 50 ds.	C. J. Cazaly
	Preyla	B. Ayres 7 ds.	Order
	Grecian	Rosario 5 ds.	Q. Davidson & Co.
	Belluch	Manchester 4 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
	Portsmouth	Cardiff 24 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
	Patagonia	Hamburg 22 ds.	E. L. Brasileira
	Valentia	Cardiff 24 ds.	S. Montoux
	Cordillera	Bordentown 16 ds.	

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan.			
23	Wordsworth	New York*	Sundries.
24	Thame	Hamburg*	do
24	Thame	Valparaiso*	do
24	Thame	Rio Plate	do
24	Thame	Southampton*	do
25	Livorno	New York*	do
26	Cheronea	Philadelphia	Managanese.
26	Kingsland	Montevideo	do
27	Vestis	do	Ballast.
27	Cordillera	River Plate	Sundries.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 28th, 1900.

NAME	PORT	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
America	Nov. 28	New York	Franzoni & C.
bk. P. S. Hamps.	9/2	Nov. 28	J. Moore & C.
bk. Julia Rollin	6/4	Jan. 13	Baltimore
bk. Frances	6/4	do	J. L. Bisset
bk. Glad Tidings	6/5	do	do

NAME	PORT	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
British			
bk. Sonali	12/6	Nov. 19	Dundee, Gas Co.
bk. II. Queen	12/6	12/10	R. I. Branz.
bk. R. Wood	12/6	12/10	Portland, do
sc. Glenarm	12/6	29 Dec.	Patagonia & C.
sc. Glenarm	12/6	12/10	Southampton, do
sd. Wyndsay	12/6	Jan.	Pensacola, W. Block & C.
sd. Montero	12/6	do	do
sd. A. Smith	12/6	do	6. Paschbach, do
sd. A. Smith	12/6	do	6. Paschbach, do
ig. M. Claesen	12/6	19	Gapse, P. S. Nic. & C.

Danish

NAME	PORT	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
Verdande	2/9	Jan. 3	Hamburg, H. Stoltz & C.

German

NAME	PORT	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
Ocean	12/9	Nov. 22	Pensacola, To order
A. Schwabe	7/7	Jau. 18	Hamburg, H. Stoltz & C.

Italian

NAME	PORT	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
Iles D.	3/5	Dec. 27	Marseille, R. Santos

Norwegian

NAME	PORT	FROM	CONSIGNMENT
Superb	3/6	Nov. 26	St. Etienne, W. Gauin, Co.
bk. Pharo	3/10	Jan. 8	Rangoon, To order

Stocks and Shares.

NAME	SELLERS	BUYERS
JAN. 22.		
1. Apolices, 5s.	875,000	
51 do	579	
44 do	580	
2 do (200s) at rate of	860	
5 do (200s) do	860	
4,400s do	870	
34 do 1895	870	
26 do 1897 (reg.)	950	
5 do 1897 (reg.)	880	
15 do (reg.)	1,000	
15 do 1897	990	
50 deb. Sorocabana-Tuana R. R.	64,500	

Banks.

NAME	SELLERS	BUYERS
20. Comercio	192,000	
58 Depositos & Descuentos	76	
172 Republica	156,500	

JAN. 23.

NAME	SELLERS	BUYERS
50 Apolices, 5s.	875,000	
15 do	880	
5 do (800s) at rate of	860	
4 do (200s) do	845	
31 do 1895	870	
15 do (reg.)	880	
15 do 1897	1,000	
51 do 1897	990	
50 deb. Sorocabana-Tuana R. R.	64,500	

Banks.

NAME	SELLERS	BUYERS
200 Constructor	125,000	
2 Republica	186	
100 do	186,500	

Miscellaneous.

NAME	SELLERS	BUYERS
100 Construções Urbanas	25,000	
50 Loterias Nacionais	100	
45 do do	100,500	

NAME	SELLERS	BUYERS

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January 30th, 1900.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 29th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
			buyers	sellers
506,595,300\$	378,763,700\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ \$005,200\$	875,000— 700,000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	860,000— 800,000
114,400	119,600	Bonds, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	1,000—
20,000,000	11,000,000	Gold Loan, 1865, 5 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	— 2,100,000
51,585,000	2,615,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	— 1,800,000
109,694,000	18,350,000	Do do 1879, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	— 1,500,000
Fts. 17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	— 1,000,000
15,192,000	13,193,000	“ idem 6 1/2%.....	Fts. 200	860,000— 800,000
5,000,000	4,532,000	“ of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	— 415,000
Fts. 65,000,000	45,522,000	“ idem 5%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	1,000—
600,000	4,000,000	“ of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	200—
10,000,000	6,000,000	“ of Parahyba, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	165,000— 168,000
25,000,000	22,855,400	“ of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	100—
2,500,000	520,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	200—
520,000	400,000	“ do do do Petrópolis, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	170,000—
400,000	400,000	“ do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ \$005,200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$1000 July 1899	215,000—
15,000,000\$	50,000	60,000	200	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro, 2nd series.....	200	3,170,000	ditto 1899	190,000— 165,000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	80	3,200	ditto 1899	75,500—
18,000,000	50,000	77,355	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,631,000	ditto 1899	10,000— 14,000
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brasil.....	200	5,714,000	ditto 1899	10,000—
750,000	25,000	all	200	Corporação do Brasil.....	200	50,079	ditto 1899	12,000—
8,000,000	15,000	all	200	Fundação Philanthropia.....	200	625,000	July 1899	1,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Hortopneu do Brasil.....	50	68,600	ditto 1899	75,000—
1,000,000	1,000	200	200	Lavoura e Comércio.....	200	280,317	ditto 1899	40,000—
103,229,200	514,16	200	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	1,000,000	ditto 1899	114,000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Reuniflaco do Brasil.....	200	16,789,223	ditto 1899	195,000— 191,000
—	—	—	200	Rural e Hypothecário.....	200	368,700	ditto 1899	20,000—
20,000,000	160,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecário, 2nd series.....	200	8,204,082	ditto 1899	213,000—
—	—	—	200	Rural e Hypothecário, 2nd series.....	100	4,890,000	ditto 1899	121,000— 130,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Correia da Pólvora.....	100	2,185,326	11 1/2% ditto 1899	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Indústria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	ditto 1899	125,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	100	285,800	ditto 1899	150,000—
—	—	—	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo, 2nd series.....	140	1,116,384	8 1/2% ditto 1899	120,000—
1,500,000	37,500	14,097	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo, 2nd series.....	200	8 1/2% ditto 1899	120,000—	12,000—
—	—	—	200	do do do.....	60	—	—	—
—	—	—	200	Correia da Pólvora, 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	22,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	85,000	ditto 1899	145,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	605,000	7 1/2% Jan. 1895	140,000—
10,154,010	—	—	200	Único de S. Paulo.....	200	406,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	2,000 Oct. 99	65,000—
5,000,000	500,000	all	200	M. de S. Jerônimo.....	100	36,672\$	—	26,000— 27,000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Machado e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mazambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	—	—	do 2nd series.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	8,000—
—	—	—	200	do 2nd series.....	75	—	—	4,250—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Único Sorocabana-Itamá.....	200	1,063,242	6% June, 92	50,000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Único Valecunha.....	40	—	6% Feb. 86	10,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Samucay.....	200	45,710	int. Jan. 92	1,750—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	583,578	—	40,000—
—	—	—	200	do do do.....	50	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carrioca.....	100\$	165,687	—	80,000—
6,000,000	30,000	200	200	Carrius Urbanos.....	200	6,971	150,000 July 99	200,000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	200	559,174\$	3 00, Oct. 99	151,000—
12,000,000	60,000	50,300	200	Dr. Christovao.....	200	—	5 00, Jan. 99	159,000— 161,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel.....	200	105,800\$	8 00, July 99	100,000—
500,000	8,000	all	200	Pernambuco.....	200	32,369	4 500, Aug. 99	100,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Espírito Marítimo.....	200\$	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	200,000—
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Iloy Brasileiro.....	200	—	5 000	5,000—
5,000,000	250,000	3,387	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	59,598	10 000, Aug. 99	300,000—
1,000,000	3,000	2,730	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	950,084\$	10\$000 July 99	18,000—
2,000,000	12,000	all	200	Brasil e Pátria.....	200	279,979	7 000, Aug. 99	80,000—
6,000,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anileno).....	200	55,142	— July 99	250,000—
3,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brau Industrial.....	200	150,000	— ditto 99	170,000—
6,000,000	18,000	all	200	Carloca.....	200	54,791	10 000, ditto 99	200,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	268,695	10 000, ditto 99	175,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Coronel.....	200	25,504	10 000, ditto 99	175,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Dr. Fabre.....	200	159,973	40 000, Jan. 99	12,000—
800,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	260,000	12 000, July 98	10,000—
1,500,000	3,500	all	200	Magalhães.....	200	35,456	10 000, July 99	210,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petrogolma.....	200	16,437	10 000, July 99	205,000— 220,000
1,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	128,043	10 000, ditto 99	200,000—
1,000,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	128,043	5 000, Mar. 99	75,000—
35,000	1,000	100	200	S. Félix.....	200	17,639	4 000— Oct. 99	50,000—
30,000	1,500	all	200	S. Joaquim.....	200	36,315	— Aug. 99	—
2,000,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	— Jan. 99	150,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Leônio de Alcântara.....	200	58,006	10 000, July 99	160,000—
5,000	1,500	all	200	Único Fähril.....	200	1,221,152	19 00— Aug. 98	10 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vilação Fluminense.....	200\$	4,000	July 91	—
200,000	10,000	5,821	200	Carros Táteis Morenos.....	50	42,574\$	5 000, Jan. 99	11,000—
5,000,000	45,000	all	200	Crucifogo (match factory).....	200	53,660	6 000, Jan. 99	130,000—
4,000,000	10,000	200	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	Mar. 99	—
2,500,000	2,500	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brasil.....	100	15,854	8 000, Jan. 99	4,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Oficinas Pátria do Brasil.....	100	200,000	8 000, ditto 99	25,000—
2,500,000	12,500	233,000	100	Obras Pátria do Brasil.....	100	400,000	2 000, July 99	162,000—
2,000,000	10,000	200	200	Oficinas Pátria do Brasil.....	200	20,000	3 000, ditto 99	10,000—
2,000,000	9,500	200	200	Oficinas Pátria do Brasil.....	200	15,506,142	3 000, ditto 99	15,000— 17,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Oficinas Pátria do Brasil.....	200	3,236,745	15 1/2%, Feb. 99	16,750—
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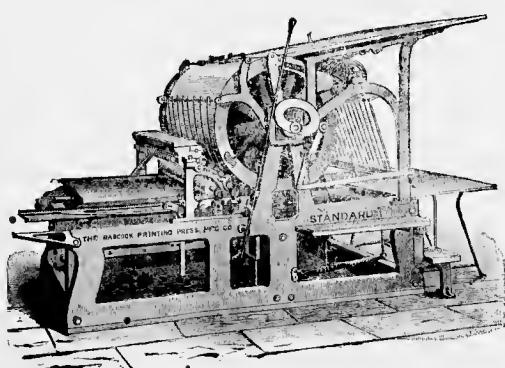
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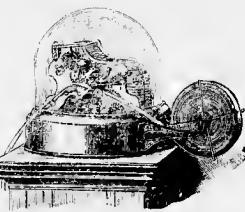
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